Acquisition Policy Update

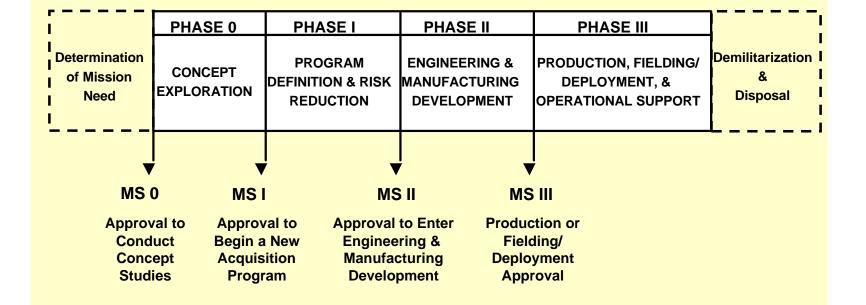


Test Process Oversight Committee
30 March 2000

Prospective Changes to DoD 5000 series - Discussion and Speculation

Acquisition Milestones and Phases

(Late Twentieth Century Version)



DR. GANSLER'S TESTIMONY ON ACTIONS NEEDED TO AVOID A MODERNIZATION "DEATH SPIRAL"

- Termination of contracts for a number of traditional weapon systems to fund required newer systems
- Drastic improvement in cycle times
- Competitive sourcing of all but inherently governmental functions
- Rapid reduction in the civilian and military workforce
- Significant increases in investments for reliability enhancements
- Widespread implementation of acquisition reforms
- Elimination of current barriers to civil/military industrial integration
- Full transformation of the complete DOD logistics system
- Full transformation of the U.S. military tactics, doctrine, and structure

Major Objectives of New Acquisition Policy

- Develop a new acquisition model that reduces cost and cycle time while delivering improved performance
- Move DoD closer to a commercial-style approach
- Implement Section 912 recommendations
- Implement other reports and key initiatives
- Further streamline the acquisition process

Codify above changes in a new version of DoD 5000 series documents

Problems With Current Policy

- Treats ACTDs, and other innovations, as "nontraditional" excursions
- Treats evolutionary block approaches as "nontraditional" excursions
- Endorses tailoring but provides no amplifying guidance to assist strategy development
- Provides no institutionalized path for demonstration and accelerated development of innovative design and employment concepts

New 5000 needs to facilitate tailoring by providing guidance on alternative acquisition strategies

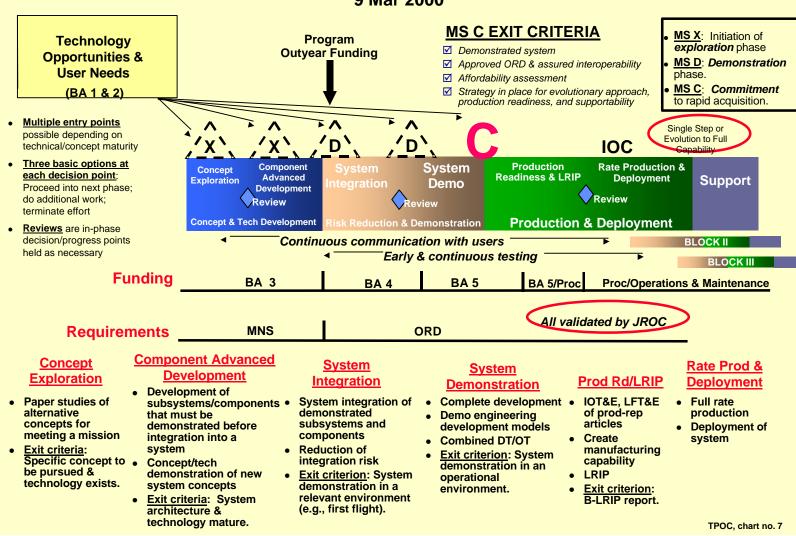
A NEW APPROACH

- Multiple process paths not just one way of entering the acquisition process
- Evolutionary acquisition is the preferred approach
- Focus on technology development and risk reduction prior to program commitment (Technology Readiness Levels)
- Timing of funding commitment and program initiation varies with maturity of technology and concept
- Flexible, time-phased requirements facilitate CAIV trades
- Rigorous exit criteria before program commitment
- Potential milestone points: X (Exploration), D (Demonstration), and C (Commitment)

Faster, Better, Cheaper

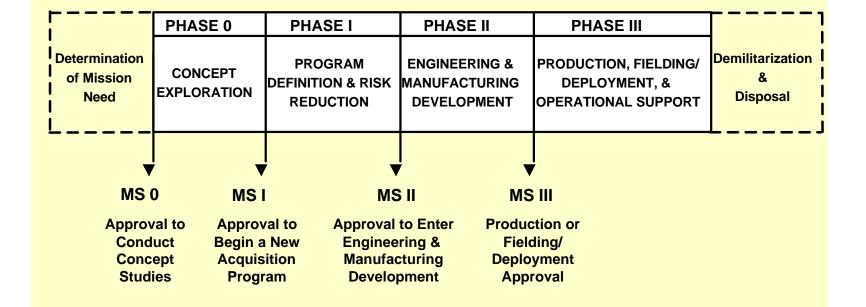
The 5000 Model

9 Mar 2000



Acquisition Milestones and Phases

(Late Twentieth Century Version)



Key Focus Areas

- Rapid acquisition with demonstrated technologies
- Implement time-phased requirements and evolutionary development
- Strengthen focus on modular, open-systems design
- Strengthen implementation of supporting tools (e.g., use of COTS)
- Integrate test and evaluation
- Strengthen focus on interoperability and system-ofsystems issues
- Integrate acquisition and logistics
- Cost as a requirement that drives design, procurement and support
- Increased competition

Integrated Test and Evaluation

- Early, up-front involvement of T&E community in requirements process
- Conduct early operational assessments
- Development of preliminary T&E plans early in the process
- Adapt T&E for spiral development approaches
- Develop T&E approaches for life-cycle cost and supportability, interoperability, and information assurance

Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

Adapted from Appendix 6 to draft DoD 5000.2-R

- TRL #1 Basic principles observed & reported
- TRL #2 Technology concept and/or application formulated
- TRL #3 Analytical & experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept
- TRL #4 Component and/or breadboard validation in <u>laboratory</u> environment
- TRL #5 Component and/or breadboard validation in <u>relevant</u> environment
- TRL #6 System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment
- TRL #7 System prototype demonstration in an <u>operational</u> environment
- TRL #8 Actual system completed and qualified through test & demonstration
- TRL #9 Actual system proven through successful mission operations

Interoperability & System-of-Systems Issues

- Interoperability as a KPP
- Capstone Requirements approaches
- Review current interoperability directives, instructions, regulations, and policy memoranda for alignment with new approach and potential consolidation into the 5000 series
- Modify DAB process such that DAB conducts mission-area reviews (not just specific program reviews)
- Portfolio Reviews

New 5000 Documents - What to Expect

Three documents are in work

New

- DoD Directive 5000.1
- DoD Instruction 5000.2
- DoD Regulation 5000.2-R
- DoD Directive 5000.1
 - High level policy for <u>ALL</u> systems
 - Substantial re-write of current document

New 5000 Documents - continued

- DoD Instruction 5000.2
 - General management approach for <u>ALL</u> programs
 - Describes new life cycle process
 - Some material drawn from current DoD 5000.2 Regulation
- DoD Regulation 5000.2-R
 - Mandatory procedures for ACAT I programs
- When might they be approved:
 - Directive and Instruction: End of April / early May
 - Regulation: End of May / early June

Implementation Challenges

- Cost and logistics implications of evolutionary strategies
- User willingness to time-phase their demands and accept incremental fielding
- Organization and management structure for Demonstration projects
- PPBS implications
 - Funding successive blocks
 - Likely shift from Systems Development to Advanced Development
 - Transition funding for successful demonstrations
- Education and training
 - Need to ensure phased implementation approach ('grandfathering')
 - Plan stand downs, roadshows, virtual town halls, etc.
- Congressional issues
 - Visibility, accountability, flexibility
 - Outyear funding
 - · Getting the most out of demonstrations



BACKUPS

The 5000 Model

9 Mar 2000

MS C EXIT CRITERIA

Technology
Opportunities &
User Needs

Program Outyear Funding

F A

'D'

- ☑ Demonstrated system
- ☑ Approved ORD & assured interoperability
- ☑ Affordability assessment
- Strategy in place for evolutionary approach, production readiness, and supportability

MS X: Initiation of exploration phase

MS D: Demonstration

phase

MS C: Commitment to rapid acquisition

Concept Component
Exploration Advanced
Development
Review

Concept & Tech Development

Λ

'X\

Integration

System Demo

'D'

isk Reduction & Demonstration

Production Readiness & LRIP Rate Production & Deployment

Review

IOC

Production & Deployment

BLOCK II

Concept Exploration

- Paper studies of alternative concepts for meeting a mission
- Exit criteria:
 Specific concept to be pursued & technology exists.

Component Advanced Development

- Development of subsystems/components • that must be demonstrated before integration into a system •
- Concept/tech demonstration of new system concepts
- <u>Exit criteria</u>: System architecture & technology mature.

System Integration

- System integration of demonstrated subsystems and components
- Reduction of integration risk
- Exit criterion: System demonstration in a relevant environment (e.g., first flight).

System Demonstration

- Complete development Demo engineering
- Demo engineering development models
 Combined DT/OT
- Combined DT/OT
- <u>Exit criterion</u>: System demonstration in an operational environment.

Prod Rd/LRIP

- of prod-rep articles
- Create manufacturing capability
- LRIP
- Exit criterion: B-LRIP report.

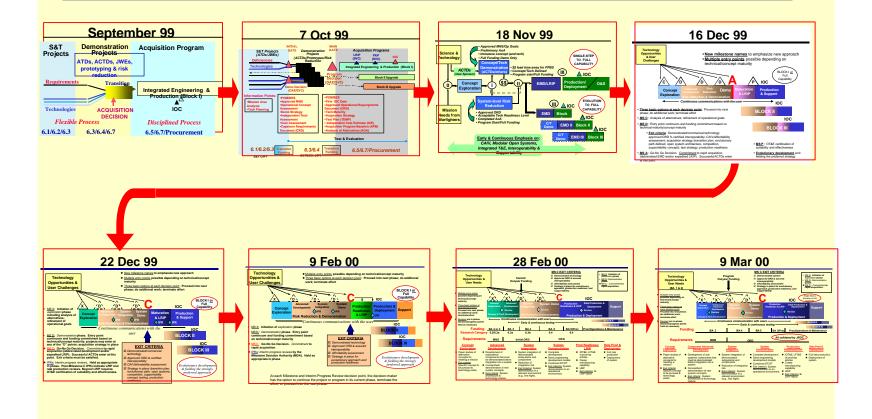
BLOCK III

Support

Rate Prod & Deployment

- Full rate production
- Deployment of system

Evolution of the New Acquisition Process 'A Birth of a Notion'



Requirements Generation

Approved Recommendations:

- Requirements intended for evolutionary acquisitions will stipulate required performance/schedule for each block
- Interoperability must be a KPP
- ORDs must include threshold and objective costs
- DoD must implement a department-wide requirements tracking system

Strengthen Implementation of Supporting Tools

- Integrated concept teams to evolve requirements and design
- Price-based acquisition
- Simulation-based acquisition
- Cost as a military requirement
- Use of COTS (not "modified" COTS)
- Rigorous cost-effectiveness analyses to assess impact of military capability over time
- Strengthen linkage between S&T technology scanning and requirements development